# OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

Startling Decline in the Relative Importance of American Shipping.

THE CAUSE AND CURE.

Will an Anglo-Russian War Restore Our Trade?

WHAT CRUISERS CAN DO.

Views of American Merchants on the Revival of Our Commerce.

The present condition of the American shipping the American flag was to be seen in every port and the maritime Powers of the world, rivalling even Great Britain herself. At that time the United States was regarded as the coming Power into whose hands tions of the Alabama and her comrade pirate ships still continue to an extent little dreamed of by the ordinary citizen. With the commercial statistics of the last ten years before us it requires but little been wrung from England as the punishment of her treacherous neutrality would fall far short of compen-sating this country for the injury inflicted on our erce. Our shipping has never recovered from the check inflicted on our commercial activity during the years of the war, and year by year we are fast sinking behind in the relative importance of our shipping as compared with other nations.

New RIVALE.
Not England alone was a gainer by the temporary disappearance of our flag from the ocean. Other nations, especially Italy and Norway, were encouraged to become competitors for the world's carrying trade. Owing to the cheapness of labor and material these nations were enabled to build up an immense mercantile marine, and now these flags compete more closely with England than we can nope to do. Hed American shipbuilders been able, on the concleheld our own, and even regi land some of our loss edvantage; but the inflated wittes of materials and the dearness of labor turned contained and the stylike ranging from 1,000 to 2,000 tona. Fill a re, Newburypert, built a chip of 1,000 tons, and, while our general contained has been developed in a most satisfactory may see, the shipping interest has been yearly losing greated relatively to the theorems of trade and the day appears of toreign shipping. Within the past length of the past length of the ship field Cloud, 2,220 tons, Norwood & Carleton have on the stocker. sion of the war, to construct ships as cheaply as the tonnage is not yet oque to what it was full 1860 by nearly one-for the In other words, the total American tonnage wite-day but three-fourths of what it was soventees y ars ago, while the merin some cases increased a problem. It is a popular a barm 1680 to serve to suppose that been no we are building every rear new ships that we are gradually recovering lost of 500 tons. ground. Nothing can be is raber from the truin, as 750 to will be made painfully cie r by tables of efficiel statistics showing the functions of our tonnage during the last thirty-sever years. While it is true that the chief causes which operated to throw us so far behind in the race for non-more of pre-eminence have disappeared, the effect continues and renders it well nigh impossible for the American merchant narine to recover from the blows it has anstaland. we can now build ships, both of args and wood, onto as chesply as the most favored European States, but there is no longer any carrying trade to simpley them, because it is now almost wholly monopolism by foreign ships. England, Italy and Sweden have as in our ports, and hence these nations can carry our tous products at rates which would leave but a seem marto invest in shipping ventures. This is now the chief cause why our shipping continues to lose ground, nor

growth and decadence of our merchant marine duthe last forty years. As a result of the civil was the depredations of the revel cruisers fitted on the last our teamse had shrunk from \$11 tons in 1862, to 2,943,661 tons in 1865. Since latter date our marine has been slowly increasing schull volume, but has not even yet resched the at which it stood in 1892; while the foreign tenentering our ports has increased from 2,245,278 in 1862 to the enormous total of 12,218,305 ton 1876, an increase equivalent to 128 per cent to the last seven years. This foreign tonage gives ployment to no less than 350,000 foreign salier. following figures are cerived from efficial sends.

February... 640
March... 668
April... 690
May... 1.242
June... 1,438 Totals ..... 11,074 113,059 3.611.436 114,102 FORBIGN VESSELS 1

1874—July ... 2,072

September ... 2,081
October ... 1,931
November ... 1,534
December ... 854

1875—January ... 500
March ... 803
April ... 945
May ... 1,709 795,550 8,118,860 1875—July...... 1,963 August...... 1,927 September.... 1,843 October...... 1,924

the value of 1259,000,000, while the foreign bottoms carried \$500 000.

The latter of us a list of the ships built this year or new in cont a of construction:—

\*\*RW SHIPS.\*\*

Brigge & Coshing, Freeport, Me., one ship of 1,500

Some distributers, of same place, are building a ship of 1,200 one.

They son, of Kennebunk, Mc., has three ships on the stocks ranging from 1,500 to 2,000 tons.

Filly one, Newburyport, built a ship of 1,000 tons, called the historical, this year.

Ht. Sucksport, Ms., built a ship of 1,133 tons, called

30 tons.

. Bath, Mo, have on the stocks a s, and also a bark of 450 tons.

. end, of Boston, have on the stocks

in a Sharpe have on the storks a large bark-si 750 tens at Wilmington, Del. The park Antonio Sala, 534 tous, was built in Bath, 1978.

Jeneral P. E. Spinner was built as far, in February.

built the schooner Carrie S. Bailey,

et S., 248 tons, was built at Norfolk, s has a bark on the stocks, 1,100 tons, Campbell a schooner, 225 tons, st, Me., has on the stocks a bark of 750 tons. D. D. Keily Boston, Mass., is building a birk of 830

Herriman, Harpswell, Me., is building a brig of 400 tons.

John Roach built the Iron steamer Oregon, 2,335

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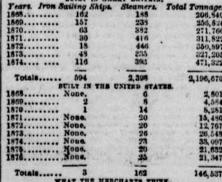
In addition there are a number of small trading

reacts, renging from 200 to 100 tons, in course of construction at the various shippards. There is a nesticuable laiting off in shippatiding this year.

IRON SHIPS.

The following table, showing the number and tonings of tron steamships built in England and the United States since 1805, places in a clear light the decentage of nor maritime interests, and is a warning that unless some steps be taken to restore prosperity to our stipping interest we must at no distant time cease even to compete for the occan carrying trade,

BUILT IN GREAT BRITAIS. BUILT IN GREAT BRITAIS.



to encourage a few shipbuilders to go on building ships.

"Then there is another reason. In Italy, Norway and Sweden nearly all the moneyed men are shipowners. They put in money and build ships en shares. Then the business is carried on honorably, and they get dividends and interest on sheir capital, and, as there is confidence, capitalists are ready to put their money into ships. In America this is not the case. Experience shows that where a ship is owned in shares, the managing fellows swalow all the profits and sacrifice the part owners. Look, for instance, at the Collins line, which was destroyed by bud—that is to say extravagant—management. There were a great many owners, and each one wined to profit at the expense of the others; each fellow wanted a pluck, and so there were no dividends for the owners. Then the Gunard line was started and managed economically. It soos ran all the toking boats out of the trads. Then we have been depending too much on sathing versels, which are out of date except for carrying timber. They must be replaced by steamers."

"But some people think that a good deal of the carrying trads must revert to sailing ships on account of their cheap freight."

"Late improvements in boliers and the use of com-

pound enginee, as well as the diminished cost of making them, allow steamers to be run at a protty low figure. Besides, merchants are willing to pay higher ireight for speed. You see the underwriters chargo less insurance on stamer freight than on sailing freight, because they have to carry the risk for a much shorter time. The risk on a stamer is only for ten or twelve days, while on a sailing ship they may have to earry it for sixty days, exposed to the accidents and storms during that time. The premium for risk on steamers' cargo is only one per cent, while on sailing freight one and a half is enarged. Another reason why capitalists are deterred from going into shipbuilding is the enormous insurance premium paid on hulls. The underwriters demad twelves per cent on hulls, so that the insurance swellows up in these times all the ship's cernings. In this way the underwriters pocket the profits which should go to encourage the owners to keep on building."

"Mow do you think a war between England and Russia would affect our shipping?"

"A war could not do us much good except in the increased export of grain. You see we have very little commeros to be influenced, and by the time amproved be built the war would in an probability neutral Power malay. Norma, Sweden and Germany—have now enough tonnage to do all the carrying tracked itse world eren shiping Engine and Russia be obliged to hand off their merchanimen."

Mr. Elwell thought that a war between England and Russia would not affect so much the Atlantic trule as \$2, might the Puchfe trade, because the cargoe were more valsanie in the Pacific, and, being longer at sea, would cause the shippers to make a discrimination would no cassarily be made in favor of the probable duration of a war, and, as their merchandize would be three or four months at sea, they would give the preference to a neutral flag. So far no discrimination would no cassarily be made in favor of the precise of the probable duration of a war, and, as their merchandize would be income in the profit

States. The only iron shipbuilder in the United States is Rosch."

"Has the present war offected American shipping interests invorably?"

"Ine war has not been of the least advantage to American shipping, because it brought out here a number of ships ordinarily employed in the Black Sea trade, so that America has gained nothing so isr as her merchant marine is concerned. The produce trade has been benefited, but vessels did not get as high rates for freight as they would have done had there been peace, because there were more vessels available to do our work than under ordinary orcumstances."

"At first a war between England and Russia would favorably affect our commerce, but as the British shipping would probably be put under some other flagfor instance, the Hanoverian—the advantage would not long continue. Under the English system of free trade in ships this could be done without inconveutance, because when the war came to an end the ships could be taken back under the British flag."
"Would the Russian cruisers recognize this transfer?"

"Would the Russian oruisers recognize this transfer?"

"They would have to recognize it, for as the ship would carry neutral papers there would be no means of telling whether the stip was owned in England or not. I don't think a war will much disturb the Atian tic trade, but in the East Indies and on the coast of Paru our commerce would no doubt be benefited by a discrimination against the British flag. The war would chefly affoct the sailing fleet, as stempers of large tonnage could not very well be interfered with by the Russians, because they have no ships which could catch them. Our own experience shows that it is very difficult to catch fast steamers, for, notwithstanding all our appliances, we could hardly prevent the English blockade runners from entering and leaving our own ports. The Russians have no feet to blockade English or American perts, and even it they had they would find it almust impossible to prevent them running in and out at their pleasure."

ENGLAND WILL EMPOR.

"Then you do not think a war will benefit us very much?"

"No. pecunes all the neutral nations would still be

to meet a sudden demand caused by the temporary withdrawal of a portion of the English fleet at the end of the war they would lie useless on our hands, because they would be an unbealthy addition to the shipping of the world, which at present is more than equal to the world, which at present is more than equal to the world, which at present is more than equal to the world, which at present is more than equal to the world, which at present we are like people who buy in a dear maket and go to a cheap market to sell. This has made ship ewing so little profitable that capital has been diverted into other channels. It is a decaying interest. The number of ships is not largely increasing. While other interests have grown ship owning has remained comparatively stationary. Since Cromwell's time everything used in the building et a ship has been tree of duty in England, and see what a wonderful development her marine has taken. Until such laws are made as will permit the owners of a little schooner to live and prosper our commerce cannot thrive. Commerce is made up by a number of small capitals, and these put together are what constitutes he size and importance."

"You think the difficulty lies in the cost of ship-building with us?"

"At present ships can be built as cheaply in the United States as anywhere else, but should a sudden

building with us?"
"At present ships can be built as cheaply in the
United States as anywhere else, but should a sudden
demand arise for ships prices would go up, and then
we would be left at the termination of the war with a
lot of dear ships on our hands. Could we buy the
English ships and sail them under our flag as they did
with ours we might profit largely by the war.

### DECORATION DAY.

PREPARING TO HONOR DEPARTED HEROES-ACTION OF VETERAN ORGANIZATIONS-GEN-ERAL HOOKER

During the past winter, through the energy of Coloel James M. Turner, a veteran of the Mexican war and the rebellion, a new association, composed of vet-erans of all the wars, has been organized. Aircady the membership is quite large and includes those who served in the war of 1812, in Florida, Mexico and the ebetition. The present association is known as George Washington Camp No. 1. United States War Veterans." On Decoration Day, the 30th Inst., the Camp will perform a long neglected duty by going to West Point and decorating the graves in the National Cemetery at that place. To notify the commandant of West Point and obtain the proper permission, Colonel Turner, president of the Camp, addressed the following letter to Major General Schofield:-

Colonel Turcer, president of the Camp, addressed the following letter to Major General Schoffeld:

219 East Thirsty sixted Street, 2
Major General John M. Schoffeld;

Major General John M. Schoffeld;

NEW York, March 18, 1878.

Major General John M. Schoffeld;

NEW York, March 18, 1878.

NEW York, March 18, 1878.

NEW The Society of United States War Veterans has, by resolution, delegated to me the pleasing duty of soliciting from you permission to decorate with flowers, on Decuration Day, May 30, the graves of Licetenant General Winneld Scott and other suliant solders, whose remains are now deposited in the National Cemetery, at West Point, By way of explanation I would respectfully state, sir, that the society, of which I have the honor to be president, is composed entirely of those who have been regularly mistered into service and honorably discharged curing some of the wars in which the government of the United States has been engaged, treason against the government being the only bar to membership. In the main, sir, our ranks are filled by veterans of the Maxican war and the late rebellion. In the past, on Decuration Day, as members of other societies, we have taken part in the solemn sorvices observed in the immediate vicinity of this metropolis. This year, with your sind permission, in our new organization we propose to charter a steamer and visit a bitnerto neglected, but most sacred spoil, and there, by an oration and the attention where have been rendered immortal in the history of our common country. I need only add, dr. that our proceedings will be conducted in auch a manner as will reflect no discredit upon the fair fame of those we wish to pay this tribute to, or upon sheir surviving comrades, which we have the high honor to be.

Awating your reply, sir, in behalf of my brother members, I have the honor to subscribe myself your obedients serviving comrades, which we have the high honor to be.

Headquanters. Department of West Point, 1

To this communication the following prompt reply was received:

HRADQUARTERA, DEPARTMENT OF WHET POINT, 1 UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

WHET POINT, N. Y., MARCH 19, 187R.

Colonel JAMES M. TURNER, No. 21th Rest Thirty-sixth street, New York city:

Sin—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 18th inst., asking permission for your "Hostety of the United States War Veterans" to visit West Point and decorate the graves of Generals Scott, Custer and others, buried in the West Point Comstery, on "Decoration Day," the 30th of May next, and to inform you that your request in granted. Your seammer will be permitted to land her passengers at the South dock. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

Major General Commanding.

In conformity with this intention and permission the camp appointed a Communitee of Arrangements (chairman, Major Russell Myers), which has chartered the steamer Sylvan Deil, Invitations have been

sent to many of the graduates of the Military Academy at West Point and to the President, Cabinet officers and a few citizens who took prominent parts in the revellion. Between the first factor of the Revet Brigader General H. Gates Gibson will preside, and Major H. C. Dane, of Boston, has accepted an invitation to deliver an oration appropriate to the time and place.

Floral offerings will be received or called for by Major Myers, No. 3 West Twenty-seventh street, to whom all letters should be addressed.

GENERAL HOOKAN'S LETTER.

At a meeting of the New York Associated Veterans of the Mexican War held last evaning at the armory corner of Broadway and Forty-fith street, the following letter from General Hooker was read and received with enthusiasm:—

GARDEN CITY, L. I., N. Y...

ceived with enthusiasm:—

Garden Citt, L. I., N. Y., May 10, 1878.

Gertlener Your more than kind invitation to participate with the voterans of the Maxican War in their ceromonies and observances on the approaching Decoration Day is this moment received, and in answer can only assure you that it is my determination to join the acciety on that occasion, not as a goest, but as a member, in full sympathy and ferlowship, I trust, with our association. No longer ago than yesterday I was contially invited to participate in the exercises of the Grand Army of the Republic, of Brookiyn, on the same day. But, in reply, informed the committee that is had been the practice of the formed the committee that is had been the practice of the factory reply to their reconst unit lafter I had learned what action our society had determined on, and that a meeting was called for this evening Friday is a deedle. But your letter of the Oth inst. enables no to answer without further delay. letter of the Other hast enables me to answer without fur-ther delay.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your friend, rervants and fellow memoer.

J. HOOKER, Asjor General, Colonet William Linn Tideall, General H. G. Giusen, Colonel G. W. M. Leanard, Colonet Wu. Colligan, Major John B. Brahams, Captain Jeremiah Sherwood, Capiain Charies M. Brower and Captain C. J. Murphy, Committee on Invitation.

### SABBATH LECTURES.

DR. VELIX ADLER ON THE PROGRESS OF

ETHICAL CULTURE. Dr. Felix Adler yesterday morning, at Standard Hall, upon the occasion of the second anniversary of the Society for Ethical Culture, gave a general review society. In pointing at the apparently small number of the followers of the movement he said the power of such a movement should never be measured by mere numbers, but by the thousands that stood be great ocean behind it. Dr. Adler repelled the lear so prevalent that this liberalistic movement was not for the attainment of liberty, but license. People were afraid that if it should be successful it night become a scallpurgisnacht, or witche Sabuath, in which passion and vice might revel freely. The society, he claimed, had no affinity with the radical "isms," was not aimed at lessening individual rights or the sanctities of home-on the roligious creeds could give. The morality which was mering in vain to confess it; it was that morality which lifted up down trodden mankind, that great

which lifted up down trodden mankind, that great martyr as he swayed and bent becean the cross. It was true that the liberal movement was weak and scattered yet, and that it could offer its ministers little of material compensation. Perhaps fame or honor? No! more probably defamatien and dishonor. And this, while the churches were fonced in by their immemorial usages, and society in this country accorded their ministers a personal consideration vouchsafed to no other class of tersons, be stey ever so high.

LABOR NOT A COMMODITY.

Dr. Adler said the past two years of the society's existence had been principally devoted to the practice of a larger and broader humanity and the training of the young to become members and leaders of the difficult school of the future. The sermon of humanity—what is lif it is not practical? We have had conque of brotherly love in the abstract; let us see it now in practice. Already has the tocain of alarm sounded; the two great classes of society are arrayed against each other, and mutterings of the social storm to dome may be beard. It has been said by the friends of capital that land is bousteous and that all have enough. We have replied that land, indeed, is bounteous but that all have not enough a commodity like any other, and that so moral sentiments should be called in to interfere is business matters. As the price of the coat is regulated by the number of coats in the market and by the demand existing for them so the price of liborers in the market and he demand cristing for them, so the price of liborers in the market and is so an area commodity, because labor has soul labor set has fileded by the reduction of its price, but the labor is not a mere commodity, because labor has soul labor leets hunger and thirst, winces under pain, and withers under ignomicy. (Appusues.)

large tonnage could not very well be interfered with by the Russians, because they have no ships which could catch them. Our own experience shows that it is very difficult to catch fast steamers, for, notwithstanding sil our appliances, we could hardly prevent the English blockaus runners from entering and leaving our own ports. The Russians have no feet to blockade English or American peris, and even it they had they would find it simust impossible to prevent them runsing in and out at their ploasures.

"Then you do not think a war will benofit us very much?"

"No; bockause all the neutral nations would still be our competitors, and i judge the English will put their sailing ships under neutral flags, so they will still be our competitors, and i judge the English will put their sailing ships under neutral flags, so they will still be selected. With us it was different, because under our laws once a ship was transferred sho could not one matter how decaply English vessels might be sold, we sould sto purchase them, because they conid not carry our flag. If we were to buik a large number of ships to meet a sudden demand caused by the temporary withdrawal of a portion of the English fleet at the end of the war they would lie useless on our hands, because they would be an unbesithy addition to the

which, though it still leaves an employer as ruler, gives the workman a share in the profit and an interest in his work, and this could be carried out in such a manner as not to decrease the gains of the employer.

But we ask for them moral freedom more than anything class. I will not speak of the thousands of lives wasted by foul air, sapped by poor nourishment, but merely of the virtue slain, the morality undermined, the self-respect destroyed and moral self-re-traint overridden by the crowding together of the laboring classes in their present pestilential quarters. Let us place ourselves in the position of the hones: workingman who has to live in such a des. He cries out that he has a right to virtue if not to happiness. He acks for bread, not slone for the sake of the bread, but because it is the staff size of air higher life. Without bread, without a cleanly home, he cannot be clean inwardly. Therefore he asks for sid, and we should lend it to him. And therefore we should meet these advancing hosts and extend to show the white flag of purity, control them with the reins of knowledge and drive them on to the great goal of humanity.

Dr. Adler congraphisted the society upon its prose-

manity.

Dr. Adler congratulated the society upon its prosperity and aliuded at length to the good work accomplished by its kindergaries, in which seventy little human plants, gathered from the poorest classos, were being trained into intellectual light.

THE "CURSE OF UTAH." The Rev. W. J. Coggeshall, formerly an elder in the Mormon Church, lectured last evening, in Chickerieg Hall, on the "Curse of Utab." There were about five

hundred people present, and the lecturer entertained them for over an hour and a ball with thrilling stories concerning the Mormon settlement and its people. The lecturer seemed in earnest in his denunciation of the crime of polygomy, and he made a strong appeal to the American people to take active measures for its suppression. He said that very little, however, could be done till the people of the United States demanded is through the ballot-box. So far as Congress, as at present constituted, was concerned, nothing could be done there, because the Mormon chiefs were willing to spend money as they had done cherestore on many occasions to buy up legislation. The only real and persistent foe that Mormon-time had and that was able to make a fight sgainst the crying evil of the age in this country was the New York Erral. The lecturer hoped that at some fature day a more cloquent man would come forward to impress upon the nation the gravity of this ovil.

### WIFE AGAINST HUSBAND.

Michael Hurley, who resides at the corner of Hen derson and Mineteenth street, Jersey City, yesterany morning quarrelled with his wife because breaking morning quarrelled with his wife because breakisst was not cooked as soon as he expected. The quarrels continued at intervals during the day, until at last he clutched his wife by the throat and threw her to the floor. Her mother interfered and separated them. Mrs. Hurley proceeded to cook the dinner and was in the act of mincing meat with a hand chopper when Hurley approached her and aimed a blow at her head. She threw up the meat chopper to ward off the blow and buried it in his left arm, inflicting a frightful gash about four induces above the wrist. He was conveyed to the Second precinct station and was attended by Dr. Watson, who sawed up the wound, after which the man was conveyed to the Charity Hospital. Mrs. Hurley was arrested and committed by Judge Davis to await the result of his injurios.

Detective Phil. Smith yesterday morning saw man and woman leaving the side door of Chris. Snandley's saloon, at No. 2,319 Third avenue. He concluded the pair had been "taking a smile," and entered the pince. Mr. Shandley was reading a paper and declined to talk. Smith then teid Shandley to follow him, and the latter did so. In the Harlem Police Court the detective charged Shandley with having violated the Sunday Excise law. Mr. Shandley asked for evidence and the detective repeated his statement.

"What have you got to say to it?" asked Judge

Wheeler.
"I ask for proof, Your Honor."
"Did you or did you not sell that man and woman each a grink?" queried the magistrate, with compressed lips.

"That is for Mr. Smith to show, Your Honor," replied Shandley, with a siy obuckie.

"True as gospel," muttered the Judga. "What ray you, Smith!" turning to the officer. Smith couldn's ear, and Shandley meandered toward the door. WORKINGMEN'S CLUBS.

Their Establishment.

Useful Instruction.

The Rev. Frederick Courtney, A. M., psylstant rector

Mr. Couriney took no text for his remarks, prelacing them merely with the statement that he had been

called upon to deliver an address on the subject in question in the hope of interesting the members and

dertaken. Those, he began, who visit this great metropolts of the United States would be, if they were to

go about, much asionished at finding with what a large number of religious, charitable and philan-thropic institutions the city abounds. A very serious

question which has to be faced by any one proposing

o establish a new institution for benevolent ends, to

not any one of the many institutions already in ex-istence here accomplish the objects of that which is

proposed, or could it not be made to do so effectu lly and with greater economy of energy, time and

money? I intend to show that the institution of which I have come here to speak is needed,

there is a good chance of its success. If I am successful in maintaining these three points I trust that

you will be willing to give your aid to the enterprise

wards of this city there are 145,000 working people

ing people" I mean people who gain their livelihood by daily manual labor. To be sure this is not the

women and children who support themselves or others or contribute to their support by the habitual

but not in the sense in which I now employ the

CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN.

Inspector of Consulates in the East, was attested by the immense congregation that filled every part of

the church, including the sisies, where a large num-ber of persons contented themselves with standing room throughout the services.

Taxing for his text Issiah, Ixvi., 8-"Shall a nation be born at once?" the Doctor said :-- I shall speak to

you to-night on the history of Caristianity in Japan. First, in the form of Jesuitism, and accoud, in the form of Protestantism, and shall then glance at the marveilous chauges which have taken place since Perry landed at Kanagawa, and the probable future of the Empire under the religion of our Lord. Three

great waves of foreign civilization have passed over Japan. The first was Asiatic, in the seventh century.

It came from China, first in the form of Con-

fucian morals, on which the Japanese statesmen.

and, in the form of Buddhism, which introduced a

Leramos. The second wave was from Western Eu-

century, when Commodore Perry opened Japan to the commerce of the world and prepared the way

for the coming of the Lord. The introduction of

Christianity into Japan by the Jesuit fathers was the

ROW CRISTIANITY WAS INTRODUCED.

In 1542 three Portuguese adventurers were driven

result of an accident and a crime.

rope, in the fifteenth century, when the Jesuit lathers, under the lead of Francis Xavier, offered the people of that island empire the religion of the cross. The third wave was from America in this

new theology, morality and worship among a people whose minds were plastic as the clay on the wheel of

THE CROSS.

ashere in a storm and landed on the island of Tancgashims. They had discovered by accident what Columbus had sought for by science. Columbus had started for Japan and not Another Effort to Assist in Marco Polo, who had written of a land lying eastward to China. For that Columbus started, and when he landed at San Salvador be inquired for Japan. Among those three Portuguese adventurers was Mendez Pinto who was received by the Prince of Bungo, and to WHAT LABORING MEN REQUIRE. whom he promised that a l'ortuguese ship should be goods. This was the commencement of European trade with Japan. The other link in the chain is equality novel. A Japanese nobie, named Anjiro, had killed a man, and taking refuge on Pinto's Refreshment, Recreation and boat was carried to Gon, south of Bombay, in India, where he was converted to Christianity and baptized by the Jesuts. Having mastered the Portuguese ianguage and learned the decirios of the Christian refiof St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, delivored au address in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant place, last evening on the subject of the proposed Lepanon ance was large and the congregation manifested much

pion ne pianned ties introduction of constituenty late in the sent faithers a harcest of souls. A ship inden with Joseph Janes the harcest of souls, a ship inden with Joseph Janes the harcest of souls, a ship inden with Joseph Janes and he was a sent of the said, and among the pissengers was Xavier and his interpreter, Anjiro. They were received with open forms. Princes and peasants, and he in the livery years and peasants, were converted into charcies, the goddess of the sau was converted into the image of Christ.

AN MERASSY TO THE FORM.

Within forty years after the landing of Xavier an embasey composed of princes was sent to Pope Gregory XIII. and a shout went up, "A nation is born in a day." But during their absence is born in a day." But during their absence is born in a day." But during their absence is born in a day." But during their absence is born in a day." But during their absence is born in a day." But during their absence is born in a day." But during their absence in the Kimpire. Two causes led to this result—pricestly arrogance and mercantillo respectly. Zavier and his friends persecuted the Buddhists who refused to embrace their faith. They asserted a sprituil and temporal supremucy over Japan, and proclaimed the subordination of the great Taxosama to the Postid of Idams, It was shippered in Paris that the pricet was a soluter in diguies, and the Portuguese merchants armed for resistance. The Christians wards and select the control of the prince of the substitution of the substitution of the prince of the substitution of the substitution of the substitution of the prince of the substitution of t employment of hands or brains are working people, but not in the sense in which I now employ the word. Literally, we are all working people, ministers of the Gospel as well as other professional men, and in all honest labor there is dignity. The speatles were working, and John Bunyan was none the less a minister of God because he worked in a smithy and made tags for laces. I speak of the dignity of labor be cause I remember Rim who left that it was no shame to work, but at the carponiter's bench lacored to support His mother and Himself. Well, you say of these poor workingmen, they don't work all the twenty-four hours, nor yot all of the time they are awake, sor quite every minute of the time they are awake, sor quite every minute of the time they are not esting and drinking. No, fortunately they do not, and it is to previde them with a proper means of spending their letters moments that this Lebanon Club is to be organized.

\*\*WIRKE CAN WORKENN GO AT NIGHT?\*\*

Some of you may ask, Why don't they spend their appret time in coarch f Well, why don't you? You require other resorts than the bouse of God, and so do they. Besides, the church isn't siways open. But, you say, why don't they go to prayer meeting and stay there? For the same reason that you do not. But once more, it may be demanded, why don't they go to the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association? One reason is that they are not generally frequenced by people of the working classes; those who earn their living by manual labor, and though the members of the association may be willing enough to extend the hand of friendship and brotherhood to the poor laboror, yet the difficulty is on the other suc. The distinctions of class are not as rigid in this country as they are in India, but the lines are drawn pretty close and the difficent classes never mingle with perfect freedom and case. Then, too, there is an objection to the theart of the poorer classes is not for the higher type of drama, and in the lower kinds there is a great with the servence and

### LAYING A CORNER STONE

THE NEW DOMINICAN CONVENT IN JERSEY

CITY-ADDRESS BY BISHOP CORRIGAN. ments were free to those who did not buy any refreshments. The books and games were soon worn out and ne money had been taken in at the retreshment counter to replace them. It is proposed to sell coffee and tea and other refreshments, harmiess in their nature, for a low price, and to make the recreations and amusements elegible to members only. The three toings most needed by the workingman are refreshment, recreation—sense form of amusement that will re-create his wasted energies and make nim more able to perform his work the next day, and instruction, the prevision of such knowledge as will help him on, both in his business and in his moral and social relations. All of these demands are to be met by the proposed club. It will teach mea the right use of their leisure; it will create in them a cearce for a high toned moral lite, and finally, it is hoped, will unite them in a band of devoted Christian soldiers. We want to get snough money to see whether this werk is reasonable and necessary. I could put it on the lower ground of soll-interest—the wisdom of reconclining the powers of labor and capital which in their binneness now arem antegoristic. But I do not wish to do so. The secretary of the club says that he would like to have \$1.000 telore beginning the work. He has nearly \$1.000 telore beginning the work. He has nearly \$1.000 telore beginning the work. The hear nearly \$1.000 telore beginning the Work. He has nearly \$1.000 telore beginning the Work. The hear nearly \$1.000 telore beginning the Work the church, next near Jersey avenue, Jersey City, was laid yesterday two thousand people gathered in the vicinity. A procession was formed by the leading German Catholic societies, viz. :-St. Joseph's Verein, St. Aloysius Verein and St. Boniface Verein, wearing scarfs and bearing banners. The platform designed for the clergy was decorated with the Stars and Stripes and German and Irish flags. The stone rested on the centre of the building fronting First stree, t and was twentyfour inches in length, twenty in width and sixteen in depth. In the tin box deposited beneath the stone were copies of the NEW YORK HERALD and a few other papers, coins of the United States and Germany and an inscription setting forth the names of the reigning Pontiff, the Bishop of the diocese, the President of the United States, the Governor of New Jersey and the Mayor of Jersey City. The following ciergy men were prosent:—Right Rev. Mgr. Seton; nev. John McQuade, S. J.; Rev. Fathers Shader and Zoeller, Rev. Fathers Honder and Eugene; Rev. John McQuade, S. J.; Rev. Fathers Shader and Zoeller, Rev. Fathers Honaventura and Eugene; Rev. J. P. Smyth, of St. Paul of the Cross; Rev. Thomas M. Killeen, Bergen Point, and Rov. Father Kessler, Mannattanville. The clergy proceeded through the saile of the church from First street to the attar, when Bushop Corrigan gave his blessing to the congregation. Then followed a benediction of the blessed sacrament, after which the clergy moved out of the church and ascended the plaiform. Father Kessler delivered an address in the German language, in which he alluded frequently to the Irish penal laws and extelled the lirish mation for its resistance to oppression. The usual coremonies having been performed Bishop Corrigan delivered a most interesting discourse on the labors of St. Dominick. In the intricenth century, he said, "there lived at Foulouse, in France, a distinguished professor who occupied a ponition as a preacticer similar to that occupied to-day by Father fom Burke. One morning while he was proparing his seemen (so the tradition goes) he fell asieep and had a dream, in which he saw seven stars, dim at first but increasing gradually in brilliancy till they hiuminated the whole world. That very day Dominick and size of his cierceal brothers appeared and asked to be placed under his unition for the purpose of Deing enlightened in the great truths of the Gospel, so that they in turn could go forth and enlighten the world. Dominick founded the Order of Preschers, and inculcated en his inition was then being init.

The new building will be 100x50 feet, and will coet \$50,000. It will contain a chappet, schools and clousters f papers, cotes of the United States and Germany and an inscription setting forth the names \$1,000 already and I would like you to make up the dedictency.

Another Club in Prospect.

The Rev. Dr. Williams, reder of the church, next addressed a lew supplementary words to the congregation. He said that the proposed club was not to be a charitable institution. The poor had been pauperized and robbed of their seil-respect long enough. It was time to begin a new course of action. In London and Liverpoof, where such clubs have been in operation for some time, they pay about ten per cent on the original investment. It is proposed to make the Lohanon seif-supporting. "If it is a success," said Dr. Williams, "I hope to be able to establish a similar institution in this vicinity for the benefit of the 40,000 working people living in tenement houses between Tenth and Twentieth streets." A collection was then taken up for the Lebanon Workingmen's Giub and attention was called to subscription blanks which had been distributed in the pews throughout the church. DISCOURSE BY REV. DR. NEWMAN - PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS IN THE OBJENT-THE JES-UITS FIRST INTRODUCING THE BELIGION OF Rev. Dr. Newman continued his series of discourses on "The Seven Great Religions of the World," at the Central Methodist Spiscopal Church, Seventh avenue and Fourteenth street, last evening. The public insized by their author while be was travelling as

### CONFIRMATION IN JERSEY CITY.

The sacrament of confirmation was administered yesterday morning in St. Mary's Church, Jersey City, by Bishop Corrigao, to 300 children. The mass was celebrated by the Rov. Father Hefferwas colobrated by the Rev. Father Heffer-nan. The Bishop delivered an exhoriation to the children, in which he reminded them that the efficacy of the sacrament would make them good solders of Christ, and that they should defend throughout their lives the doctrines of their Church. The Hishop, in conclusion, congratulated the pastor, Father Senez, and his assistants, Fathers Walsh and Heffernan, as well as the Sisters of Charity, for their zeal in the religious training of the youth of the parish.

## ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

The twentieth anniversary of the consecration of the Church of St. John the Evangelist was celebrated yes-Waverley place and Eleventh street. The church was erected twenty-two years ago, but twenty years ago was consecrated to the memory of the late Bishop Wainwright. In the morning the rector, Rev. Mr. Kramer, preached the anniversary sermon, and in the evening, after some very interesting services, a sormon was preached by the Rev. William F. Morgan, D. D. This was the same gentieman who preached the consecration sermon twenty years ago, and he looked good for another twenty years work yet in the cause of the Lord. The church was crowded and the preacher slunding feelingly to the haven that and the preacher alluded feelingly to the haves that death in twenty years had made among the floor. Another generation had grown up and there were but few of the old faces of twenty years age to be seen now.